

This larceny has gone on too long. It is time for the Congress to consider legislation that will assure prompt and accurate payment of royalties instead of providing cover to that portion of the industry that wants to shortchange taxpayers on their resources we all own.

That is why I am introducing legislation today that will impose a penalty of treble damages on any producer who chronically undervalues royalty payments. If industry will not pay the correct amount voluntarily and fights efforts to issue legitimate rules to safeguard the public, then industry must know that abusers, when caught, will be punished.

For those in the industry who abide by the rules and pay the correct amount, this legislation has no effect. But on those who deceive and delay, this legislation will mean serious punishment.

This bill will require under payors to pay three times the amount they should have paid plus a \$25,000 civil penalty for each violation. In addition, lessees found guilty of chronic repeated failure to pay correctly would be subject to an additional civil penalty three times the amount owed for a single violation. Finally, the bill would require the federal government to share such sums collected under the penalty provisions with the State in which the violation occurred, as happens with royalty payments overall.

This bill will not affect responsible companies in the oil and gas sector. Nevertheless, we must draw a bright line for companies that deliberately and repeatedly withhold revenues to the taxpaying public. Unfortunately, there is a history of underpayments in this field that requires a strong legislative response. I would hope the Congress ends its practice of ignoring these underpayments and instead takes actions on this legislation to assure that taxpayers receive the royalties they are due.

TRIBUTE TO BRIDGET MEYER

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bridget Meyer, an extraordinary high school student who is being honored as a Young Woman of Excellence by the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Bridget Meyer has been described by her teacher as someone who always gives one hundred percent and puts the feelings and concerns of others first. Bridget is a special young woman who, through difficulties with her family and finances, has worked every day after school to pay her rent. This alone is remarkable. However, when one considers that she's been doing this while maintaining a 4.0 grade point average and serving as Senior Class Vice President, the achievements of her young life are all the more amazing.

Bridget is a young woman who leads by example. Whether she is volunteering at Habitat for Humanity, Safe Rides or AIDS Awareness, Bridget is constantly giving of herself to make our community better.

Mr. Speaker, Bridget Meyer is an outstanding young woman who serves as a role

model to her classmates, her family and her community. To those who say we live in a time when we lack heroes, they haven't met Bridget Meyers. I salute Bridget for her remarkable contributions and commitment to her community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring her on being named a Young Woman of Excellence by the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to applaud the efforts of citizens in my district and across the country. Thanks to their unending efforts, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) recently retracted their proposed "Know Your Customer" rule. This proposal would have required banks to monitor their customers and snoop out information for federal government files.

According to the FDIC, the intent of the "Know Your Customer;" rule was to ensure that banks and savings institutions have policies and procedures for screening transactions tied to criminal activities, such as money laundering or drug trafficking. In reality, this legislation would have created an Orwellian system of government. Our constituents recognized this and voiced their strong opposition to it.

We should not forget that Americans have the right to expect privacy protections. The fact is, under the "Know Your Customer" rule, banks would have been required to track money sources and report all "out-of-the-ordinary" transactions to the federal government. In other words, this would have allowed the banks and our government the right to snoop in our personal information. That is wrong! Good business practices should already allow banks to know their customers.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank American citizens for strengthening our democratic system of government by loudly voicing their opposition to this rule. "Know Your Customer" would have been a clear invasion of privacy of all citizens and I am pleased it has been retracted.

JOHN LEE SULLIVAN MAKES HIS MARK ON THE WORLD

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Caroline and Richard Sullivan of Charlotte, North Carolina. On March 7, 1999 at Presbyterian Hospital in Charlotte, they welcomed into the world their first child, John Lee Sullivan. There is nothing more wonderful and joyous than watching a child grow and I know that they will treasure every new day with their son. Faye joins me in wishing the Sullivans great happiness during this very special time of their lives.

CONSUMER CREDIT REPORT ACCURACY AND PRIVACY ACT OF 1999

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join eleven of my colleagues in introducing the Consumer Credit Report Accuracy and Privacy Act of 1999. My bill gives every American the right to examine and correct their credit reports free of charge.

The credit reporting industry affects the lives of virtually every working American. Information used in a credit report can affect the ability to obtain a job, credit card, insurance policy, or even a place to live. For this reason, it is imperative that the credit industry maintain accurate records on American consumers.

In spite of the fact that the reporting of false delinquencies, errors in personal demographic information, and missing credit accounts all have the potential to result in the denial of credit, only six states (Colorado, Georgia, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey and Vermont) offer consumers free credit reports on request. For the rest of the nation, most consumers cannot obtain a free credit report until after they have already been denied credit or suspect they are a victim of fraud.

The fact that the three largest credit bureaus have 450 million files on individual consumers and process over 2 billion pieces of data every month presents a daunting challenge to maintain the most accurate records possible. Given these figures, the chance of acquiring inaccurate information is highly likely. In fact, some studies have shown that up to one third of credit reports could contain serious mistakes.

It is important to note that the credit reporting industry gathers its information without the direct consent of American consumers, and in turn, uses this information for its own profit through the sales of reports to credit grantors, employers, insurance companies, and landlords. Consumers should have the right to know what is being said about them, especially if the information will affect their overall credit standing.

My bill will also help to address the growing problem of identify theft. Increasingly, criminals are able to obtain personal credit reports and assume a consumer's credit identity. In the process, they are able to run up huge debts while ruining the unsuspecting victim's credit records. We could minimize this problem if consumers more regularly audited their own credit reports to find out who else has been looking at them.

This bill has the endorsement of the nation's key consumer advocacy organizations, including U.S. Public Interest Research Group, Consumer Action, Community Reinvestment Committee, Consumer Federation of America, Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now, and the National Community Reinvestment Coalition.

In closing, the Consumer Credit Report Accuracy and Privacy Act encourages consumers to be pro-active in reviewing and protecting their personal credit history from possible mistakes and fraud. My bill simply gives

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consumers the right to know what credit bureaus are saying about them without having to pay a fee for the privilege.

SIKHS WILL CELEBRATE 300TH ANNIVERSARY—AMERICA SHOULD SUPPORT SIKH FREEDOM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, this April marks a very significant occasion, the 300th anniversary of the Sikh Nation. The occasion will be celebrated with a big march in Washington, with prayers, and in many other ways. Let us join with the Sikhs on this auspicious occasion and pray that they will soon enjoy the same freedom in their homeland, Punjab, Khalistan, that we enjoy here in America.

I would like to congratulate the Sikh Nation on this major milestone, which was brought to my attention by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. Many of us have been made aware of the brutal oppression of the Sikhs by the Indian government due to Dr. Aulakh's tireless efforts. I am pleased to note that Dr. Aulakh's office is organizing the march.

There are half of a million Sikhs in the United States. They have added to the richness of American life in many aspects of life and work. They have been productive, proud, law-abiding Americans. The Sikhs came to this country to enjoy the freedom that has made America the great country that it is. On this very special occasion for the Sikh Nation, let us honor those fine Americans by taking steps to help their Sikh brothers and sisters in Punjab, Khalistan enjoy the same freedom. That is the best way to prevent another Bosnia or Kosovo in South Asia.

Make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, there is no freedom for Sikhs, Christians, Muslims, Dalits, or other minorities in India today. The Indian government continues to practice a brutal oppression that has taken tens of thousands of Sikh, Christian, Muslim, and other human lives. Yet this brutal country continues to be among the top five recipients of U.S. aid.

Why are we using tax dollars to support this repressive government? Even with our budget surplus, this is a bad use of taxpayers' money. We should cut off this aid and declare our support for self-determination in the Indian subcontinent. The Sikhs of Khalistan, the Muslims of Kashmir, the Christians of Nagaland, and others seek only to decide their futures in the democratic way, by voting. As the beacon of freedom in the world, it is our moral duty to support this struggle for freedom. Let us take the occasion of the Sikh Nation's 300th anniversary to commit ourselves to full support for freedom for all people, starting with these few simple measures.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO BESSIE BAUGHN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bessie Baughn, an exceptional citizen of San Mateo County, California, who will be inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame on Friday, March 26, 1999.

Bessie Baughn's motto is: "If there's a need, I fill it." This explains the amazing list of boards and organizations which Bessie currently is an integral part of. She has been named the Volunteer of the Year twice, the Woman of Distinction, and the Woman of the Year.

Several of Bessie Baughn's achievements include founding the San Bruno Volunteer Services and Operation Video which provides videos to the residents of nursing homes. Bessie not only puts in time and energy, but also her own resources to help start and sustain these important programs and services. Bessie Baughn not only practices volunteerism, she preaches it as well. She writes a weekly column in the Independent where she encourages community work and volunteerism.

Mr. Speaker, Bessie Baughn is an outstanding woman and I salute her for her remarkable contributions and commitment to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

INTRODUCING THE FAIR PAY ACT OF 1999

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, Senator TOM HARKIN and I are introducing the Fair Pay Act of 1999, a bill that would require employers to pay equal wages to women and men performing comparable jobs in an effort to remedy the pay inequities that women continue to endure. We introduce this bill simultaneously in both Houses as an indication of the preeminent importance many American families attach to equal pay today.

At 76 percent of a men's wage, women's wages and the wage gap remain totally unacceptable. The continuing disparity is especially untenable considering that a significant part of the narrowing of the gap since 1963 is because of a decline in men's wages over the decades. The Equal Pay Act (EPA) was passed in 1963, and by focusing on pay disparities where men and women were doing the same (or similar) jobs, has helped narrow the wage gap between men and women. The Fair Pay Act takes the Equal Pay Act an important step further and seeks to confront the pay disparity problem of the 1990's the way the EPA confronted the equal pay problem in the 1960's.

Why has equal pay, once considered a women's issue, gone to the top of the polls for American families today? American families

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are becoming deeply dependent on women's wages today. Even in two-parent families, 66% of the women work, and the number of female-headed households has more than doubled since 1970.

Although most American families today must rely heavily on women's wages, women continue to earn less than their male counterparts with comparable qualifications and duties. Women complete more schooling than men but still have not caught up with men in earnings. Much of what progress has been made can be traced to the earnings of a small group of professional or highly skilled women. The average woman—the woman who works in a historically underpaid traditionally female occupation—has seen little progress. Over her lifetime, a woman loses over \$420,000 because of pay inequity, and collectively, women and their families lose more than \$100 billion in wages each year because of wage discrimination.

The FPA recognizes that if men and women are doing comparable work, they should be paid a comparable wage. If a woman is an emergency services operator, a female-dominated profession, for example, she should be paid no less than a fire dispatcher, a male-dominated profession, simply because each of these jobs has been dominated by one sex. If a woman is a social worker, a traditionally female occupation, she should earn no less than a probation officer, a traditionally male job, simply because of the gender associated with each of these jobs.

The FPA, like the EPA, will not tamper with the market system. As with the EPA, the burden will be on the plaintiff to prove discrimination. She must show that the reason for the disparity is sex or race discrimination, not legitimate market factors.

As women's employment has become an increasingly significant factor in the real dollar income of American families, fair pay between the sexes has escalated in importance. There are remaining Equal Pay Act problems in our society, but the greatest barrier to pay fairness for women and their families today is a line drawn in the workplace between men and women doing work of comparable value. I ask for your support of the Fair Pay Act to pay women what they are worth so that their families may get what they need and deserve.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. FAY MARTIN JOHNSTON

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a remarkable lady, Mrs. Fay Martin Johnston. Mrs. Johnston was one of my constituents from Forest, Mississippi. She passed away on February 27, 1999.

Mrs. Johnston was born in Edwards, Mississippi and was a resident of Forest since 1941. Mrs. Johnston was the wife of the late Eric E. Johnston, Jr. He was the former editor and publisher of the Scott County Times newspaper, Mayor of Forest, and noted author of books related to Mississippi politics.